Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 33.—[New Series. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1828. WHOLE NO. 218. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descrpitions. 200tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of LAND,

containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

LIKEWISE, his undivided interest, being one-third of a *Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract*, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Helton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, all very likely.

Eight Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, farming utensils, riding Chair and Harness, one Still and Tubs, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. JOHN C. BLUM, *Trustee.*

November, 10, 1828.—10t35.

Just published from the Salem PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' *ALMANAC,*

FOR

1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful iastronomical calculations, time of holdng the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr *vs.* The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to shew cause why the lands devised by the dec'ed, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

6t15.

National Finances.

The report of Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, is too long for the columns of a weekly paper; we have therefore availed ourselves of a condensed view of it, prepared by the National Journal, which is given below.

The Treasury Report.—A more gratifying expose of the prosperity of the Union has never been submitted to the public eye, than that which is contained in the Treasury Report which was presented to Congress on Tuesday, and was published in our paper of Wednesday. For the information of our readers, we now throw into an abstract form the fiscal details of that interesting document.

It appears that, in the four years of the present administration, the amount paid on account of public debt is as follows:

In 1825,	$12,099,044 78
In 1826,	11,039,444 60
In 1827,	10,001,585 98
In 1828,	12,163,566 90

Making, in the four years, the aggregate sum of $45,303,642 26.

Of this sum, $30,373,188 01 were applied to the payment of the principal debt, and $14,930,454 25 to the payment of interest. The principal debt redeemed is 6 per cent. stock.

By the act of March, 1817, ten millions is annually appropriated to the payment of the public debt. Previous to the year 1825, the annual payments had fallen short of this sum, and consequently the Treasury was in arrears to the Sinking Fund.—Since 1825, these arrears have been paid off.—From the passage of that act to the first of January next, there will have been paid on account of the debt, $146,669,773 48: $88,834,108 66 of this sum being paid on account of principal, and $57,835,664 82 on account of interest.

The whole remaining public debt, on the first of January next, will be $58,362,135 78, including seven millions, being the subscription to the stock of the Bank of the United States, and which cannot properly be considered as debt. Deducting that sum, the whole of the debt will be $51,362,135 78, of which the Revolutionary three per cents, constitute more than thirteen millions. It is estimated that, in little more than four years, the remainder of this debt will be liquidated.

From this gratifying view of the state of our public debt, the Report proceeds to a luminous exposition of the condition of our Foreign Commerce, which will be found no less satisfactory.

The importations into the United States, during the last four years, amount, in value, to $350,202,469. The exportations, during the same period, amount, in value, to $337,202,426, of which $233,069,035 were of domestic produce and manufacture, and $104,133,391 were re-exportations of foreign commodities.

During the four preceding years, from 1821 to 1824, both inclusive, the importations amounted to $303,955,539; and the exportations to $287,820,350, of which $191,350,881 were of domestic produce and manufacture. and $96,469,469 were re-exportations of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the last four years, have been $97,957,559 86. The expenditures for the same time are stated at $95,585,518 85. In this sum is included not only the payment on account of the public debt, but also about fourteen millions appropriated for works connected with the system of Internal Improvement.

Looking at the four years which preceded, the receipts into the Treasury amounted to $84,72,010 71; and the expenditures to $83,979,874 79. Ten millions, raised by loans, are included in this preceding period of four years; and five millions, raised by similar means, came into the Treasury during the year 1825. This last named sum of five millions was borrowed at 4½ per cent to supersede a similar amount of Stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent. and not on account of any deficiency of revenue.

It appears from these statements, that the increase of revenue, during the last four years, is eighteen millions. The whole of this increase has been in the customs, which branch of the revenue has annually increased at the rate of twenty-four per cent. The increased expenditure has been about ten per cent. chiefly caused by real improvements. The increase in the receipts is attributed to the operation of the Tariff of 1824.

The imports, during the last four years, have exceeded those of the preceding four, on the annual average, about fifteen per cent. and the exports about twenty one per cent.; and the the increase in the consumption of foreign articles has averaged, each year, about eighteen per cent.

The whole mercantile shipping of the United States, at this time, exceeds fifteen hundred thousand tons, and is exceeded by that of no other country, except England. In 1818, our tonnage but little exceeded twelve hundred thousand tons. The profits of the freight of this tonnage centre at home, as we are almost exclusively the carriers.

It is worthy of remark, that not only has there been a marked increase of importation and revenue, and of exportation of domestic articles, during the last four years, but also a like diminution in re-exportation, showing an increased ability in the country to purchase and use foreign fabrics. The exports of domestic products have increased more than four fold faster than the increase of population, indicating unequivocal increase of prosperity.

The report attributes this condition of prosperity to "the advances which home labor has been making, in various ways, in the country, since 1824." It enforces the former recommendations to foster manufacturing labor, "under the conviction, deeply entertained, that in its success is largely to be found the ground work of financial power." It also re-enforces "the policy of important amendments in our commercial code, by lowering the duties on foreign articles," such as teas, by removing the restrictions on re-exportation, by an extension of the warehousing system, and the abolition of all transit duties.

In reference to the commercial prosperity of the country, it is asserted to be most flourishing, by the side of the prosperity of the manufacturer; and that in proportion as they, with agriculture, which is the feeder of both, flourish, the Treasury is kept full. It is stated that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to form a just opinion of the operation of the Tariff; that there is no reason to fear a diminution of exportations; and that, if it should not, no scale of duties which it has imposed can injuriously affect the revenue.

A just and emphatic notice is taken of the utility of the Bank of the United States, in affording to the Government facilities for the transportation of funds, wherever payments were to be made, transferring them from place, to & concentrating them at the point required. The report also refers to the beneficial aid received from this Institution, in becoming the depositary for the public money, from whatever branch of revenue derived, and in assisting in its collection; and also to its advantageous agency in establishing a sound and convenient currency. The argument in favor of the Bank is lucid, and forms, by no means, the least interesting portion of this valuable document.

A reference is made to the prospects and progress of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, not more flattering than just, in that part of the report in which the Secretary fulfils the duty of reporting his compliance with the act of Congress authorizing him to subscribe to that national work.

In conclusion the report gives the receipts and expenditures of the past and present years, as far as received, and an estimate of those for the year ensuing.

The actual receipts, from all sources, during the year 1827, amounted to $22,966,363 36, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January of that year, of $6,358,686 18, gives an aggregate of $29,325,050 14. Of this aggregate, the customs yielded 19½ millions, and the public lands nearly 1½ millions.

The expenditures for the same year amounted to $22,656,764 04. A balance was therefore left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1828, of $6,668,286 10.

During the three quarters of 1828, the actual receipts into the Treasury amount to $18,633,580 27; and the estimated receipts of the fourth quarter are $5,461,283 50; making a total for the year of $24,094,863 67. Adding this to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, we have an aggregate sum of $30,763,149 77.

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year, amount to $18,244,907 91; and the estimated expenditures of the fourth quarter are $7,392,603 72; making the total for the year, $26,637, 511 63. This expenditure includes upwards of 12 millions paid on account of the debt and leaves in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, the sum of $5,125,648 14.

The total amount of duties secured by Custom house bonds during the present year, is estimated at $27,997,000. The debentures for drawback of duty, issued during the three first quarters, amount to $2,962,584 55. The amount outstanding on the last day of the third quarter, was $2,261,798 05; of which $1,045,144 46 are chargeable on the revenue of 1829. The amount of bonds in suit, at the end of the third quarter, was $4,624,278 75; which exceeds by $487,466 11 the amount in suit on the corresponding day of 1827.

The estimated revenue from the customs in 1829 will be $21,500,000; from sales of public lands $1,000,000; from bank dividends $490,000; and from incidental sums $150,000; making a total revenue of $23,140,000.

The expenditures are estimated thus:—for the civil list, including miscellaneous objects, and the ten millions for the debt, 12,160,000; for the military establishment, &c. $5,060,000; and for the naval, $4,420,000; making a total of $21,640,000; giving an excess of receipts for the year 1829, over the expenditure, of $1,500,000. It is conjectured that the receipts of 1829 may exceed the estimate here given, if the activity in the grain and flour market should increase, or even continue.

Such are the statements and views presented in this able report. No period of four years, since the formation of our Government, presents so prosperous a picture. If the financial operations of the next four years shall present as gratifying a result, we shall feel no less pleasure than astonishment.

A new Almanac.—Mr. Palmer, Mathematical instructer in the American Institution in Washington, has invented a new and curious Almanac. It may be comprised on the face of one quarter of a dollar and is perpetual, shewing the days of the week for one month in any one year within the space of ten thousand years without alteration. After that period it may be set for ten thousand years more. The almanac is arranged on the head of an ever-pointed pencil case and performs its operations with facility and despatch. It has been examined and tested by some of the principal, most celebrated, and experienced mathematicians, not only in the city, but from various parts of the United States, and all concur in its correctness, simplicity and utility. It is numerously and highly recommended. Also, on the same pencil case, will be arranged the phases of the moon for one thousand years. The New Moons, Fulls, and Quarters, together with her age being readily found to the nearest hour during that period on themeridian of the city,

and holds equally true for any place on the globe, provided its longitude is known. It also shows the Dominical letter for any one year; the conjunction, opposition, and quadrature of the moon for one thousand years. And by stamping the seal of a letter with the head of this pencil case, will be left an impression showing the day and the hour in which the letter was sealed. Either of these specifications can be arranged independently, as well as in connection with each other. The design and simplicity of this Almanac, must be apparent to the most casual observer. *Nat. Int.*

The biter bit.—One of the New-York state laws, enacted in consequence of the excitement about the Morgan affair, makes it felony for any person to attempt with force to remove a citizen of the state out of its precincts without lawful authority. A little while since a man was arrested in Connecticut by a deputy sheriff, for debt, but escaped from the officer and returned to Troy, his place of residence. The deputy pursued him, and with the aid of his assistants retook the individual named in the warrant, and on his way back to Connecticut, lodged him in Albany jail. The recorder of Troy immediately issued a warrant under the Morgan act, and the deputy-sheriff, his assistants and the debtor, were arrested and carried back without further ceremony. The recorder on examination of the parties, decided that the right to *retake* did not extend into New-York, and accordingly discharged the debtor. The best of the joke is, that the poor deputy-sheriff is held to bail to answer the charge *of felony* at the next term of Oyer and Terminer. *Boston Adv.*

A Hamlet in real life.—A youth named Dupis, underwent his trial at Paris for the murder of a man named Presle, whom he had murdered in a paroxysm of indignation at the outrage offered to the memory of his father by the criminal connexion between his mother and the man whom he destroyed. This young man, who is represented by the French papers as possessing a mild and agreeably physiognomy, indicating timidity and want of resolution, rather than the boldness of passion which he has evinced in the act for which he is to suffer, has undergone his trial, and been sentenced to hard labor for life. The evidence showed that he had gone to the house of his mother, after having vainly challenged her paramour to fight, and fired two pistols at his victim; after which he attempted, but without effect, to destroy himself.—On his trial he maintained great composure, and expressed his satisfaction at what he had done—his father's memory and his own disgrace being avenged in the blood of the offender. His counsel, in the course of the defence, stated that the youth had acted under the influence of a dream in which his father appeared to him, and commanded him to do justice to his memory upon the man who had fixed a stain upon it.

The following strange and incredible story appears in the York Herald: "Last week a man passed through York, who is subsisting upon precarious charity, and who calls himself Wm. Leek; and describes himself as having formerly been at sea, and who is laboring under the following very remarkable affliction. There is every external evidence of a living creature, apparently the size of a rat, being in his stomach. It is incessantly in motion, except when the poor fellow eats and drinks, and then, the moment the act of swallowing commences, it may be observed to rise towards the throat, and from the form the man's stomach assumes, it seems to be busily engaged in devouring the food he is taking. When he drinks, on applying the ear to his stomach, a sound resembling that made by a dog or cat when lapping water, may be distinctly heard; once a month this unseen reptile, or whatever it is, secerns the food it has taken, and the effect upon the man is melancholy in the extreme. The anguish he suffers, throws him into fits, in the paroxysm of which, he used to tear his flesh to such a degree that his teeth have been forced out by the gags which it has been found necessary to put in his mouth—the marks of the bites are still visible on his left (or as he termed it, his larboard) arm. He has been laboring under this singular malady three years, and the only account he can give of its origin, is the drinking about that time of some water out of a stagnate pond in the fens of Lincolnshire. He says he has been in the London hospitals, and minutely examined by Sir Astley Cooper, who pronounced his case a very singular one, but for which he could prescribe no remedy. He informed us that he had poison administered to him to the greatest extent that the faculty durst prescribe, but it had produced no effect upon the strange tenant of his stomach. He spoke with much resolution upon his hopes, that after his death the opening of his body might unravel the mystery, and perhaps be of service, should any other individual fall into a similar misfortune. He is obliged to take meat with him when he retires to rest, for though when sleeping, the motion in his stomach ceases, yet he is not allowed to repose long, before he is awakened by a craving for food which he is obliged immediately to administer. The case is certainly a most extraordinary one, and there is, from the frank manners of the man, no reason to suspect any deception—indeed, the nature of the external evidence is such, as in our opinion, to prevent its possibility. *English paper.*

North-Carolina Legislature.

From the Register, Dec. 19.

The committee of Education have been instructed, on motion of Mr. Barnhardt, to enquire into the expediency of appropriating part of the Literary Fund for the education of the poor and indigent children in this State, and to report a plan to carry the object into effect.

A bill has been reported to the Senate, from the committee of Internal Improvement, for the improvement of the navigation of Neuse River, from Smithfield to Cobb's mills.

The bill making an appropriation to aid the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, has passed its third reading in the Senate. The amount asked for is $6,000.

On Tuesday, considerable debate was produced in the House of Commons, on a bill, introduced by Mr. *Swain*, from Buncombe, providing for a new revision and classification of our Statute Law.—The bill was supported, principally, by its author, and Mr. *Wyche*, from Granville; and opposed by Mr. *Fisher*, from Salisbury, Mr. *Bynum*, from Halifax, and Mr *Potter*, from Granville.

The arguments in favor of the proposed Codification, were, that our Code of Laws would, by this means, be simplified, brought into less compass, classed, and rendered more intelligible; that Virginia had codified her laws some years ago; that New-York and several of the other States are at present engaged in the work. The bill proposed that three of our most eminent legal characters should be engaged to accomplish this Codification; 3000 dollars only were at present to be appropriated for compensation to these Commissioners, but the Legislature was hereafter to make them a suitable remuneration for their services. It was supposed that these Gentlemen would be occupied two or three years in composing this work; and that they would report a portion of their labours at every Session, to be examined and enacted by the Legislature; and that, when completed, the Legislature would have the work printed and published, in such manner as they might direct.

It was urged, in opposition to this bill, that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, by three of our eminent legal characters; that though the Codification proposed might possibly simplify and improve our Code, it was doubted whether the advantages which would be derived from the work would be equal to the expense; that the Virginia Code, (which was the only Code which has been completed) did not evince any great improvement. Indeed, it was said to be inferior to our present Revisal; that though $3,000 were only appropriated, the expense might ultimately be from 50 to $100,000, as, besides the additional compensation proposed to be given to the Commissioners, the Legislature would have to extend their Sessions several weeks for two or three years, or hold a special Session or two (as New-York had done) for the purpose of examining and passing upon the Reports of the Commissioners; and when the Work is completed, the Legislature would have to print it, and if they followed the example of Virginia, place a copy in the hands of every Judge and Magistrate in the State. It was said, the present was an unpropitious time, from the general scarcity of money, and from the low state of the Public Treasury, for undertaking so expensive a Work; and that if it were necessary so engage at all in the proposed Codification of the laws, it would be well to defer it, until New-York, and the other States which are said to be employed in new modelling their Laws, shall have completed their Codifications, that our Legislature might examine and judge for itself, whether the advantages of the new system over our present Revisal, will justify the expense of following the example set us by those States.

The bill passed its second reading on Monday, almost without opposition; but on its third reading the following day, a discussion took place, and the bill was rejected, 70 votes to 57.

A Resolution has passed the Senate, authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement, if they deem it advisable, to have a survey made from the nearest and most convenient points between Lumber River and the Cape Fear, so as to ascertain the practicability and probable expense of connecting them, by a Canal.

A resolution has also passed that body relinquishing to the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company, the right heretofore reserved to the State, of taking such number of shares of its Capital Stock, as might be wished. It is expected, that the state of Virginia will subscribe for the Stock thus relinquished.

The bill to prevent frauds in Deeds of Trust and Mortgages, the provisions of which have been noticed in this paper, was rejected in the Senate, on Wednesday.

Mr. Nash from the Judiciary Committee, has reported a bill, which is made the order of the day, for Saturday, respecting *mis-trials* in criminal cases.

Mr. Eccles from the select committee on the subject, reported on Wednesday, without amendment, the bill for obtaining statistical information of the resources of North-Carolina, which passed its second reading.

Mr. Fisher, introduced a bill on the same day, to consolidate the several Banks of this State, and to establish a new Bank, to be called the *Bank of the State of North-Carolina.* It was ordered to be printed, and will no doubt elicit considerable debate, which shall be noticed.

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DECEMBER 23.—On Thursday last, the bill appropriating $8,920 for improving the Navigation of the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, passed its last reading in the Senate, and is now before the House of Commons. A motion was made for its indefinite postponement by Mr. Williams of Martin, which was negatived by the following vote:—Yeas 22—Nays 35.

No argument was urged against the passage of this bill. *Mr. Davidson*, from Mecklenburg, offered an amendment, proposing that the work should be done by contract, and that no further appropriation should hereafter be made for it.

This motion was opposed by *Mr. Meares*, *Mr. Mebane* and *Mr. Brown*, who stated that efforts had heretofore been made in vain to procure contractors for works of this kind. No one is willing to undertake the execution of works under water, which are necessarily uncertain in their nature; and if they are undertaken at all, it will be at very extravagant prices.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, considerable debate occurred on the second reading of the bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free *white* men of the State. A motion was made by Mr. Harper for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was negatived, 73 to 55. Mr. Bynum moved to strike out the word "white," in the title of the bill, which was negatived, 73 to 51. Mr. Montgomery moved to amend it so far as to provide for the election of Clerks of County Courts, also, by the people, which motion was rejected, 97 to 21.—The question on the passage of the bill, on its second reading, was decided by Yeas and Nays:—Yeas 63— Nays 59.

On Friday, Mr. Bynum submitted a resolution, which was negatived, to instruct the Judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the law concerning Constables, so far as to require them to be elected by the voters of the several districts in each County.

On Saturday last, the greater part of the sitting in the House of Commons, was occupied in the consideration of the bill, to compel Quakers, Moravians, Menonists and Dunkards to bear arms, or as an equivalent to pay an exemption tax. It was opposed by Messrs. Gaston and Mendenhall and advocated by Messrs. Rainey, Ellis and Cooper. It was finally rejected by the following vote:—Yeas 59—Nays 63.

After the rejection of the bill, Mr. Jones submitted the following Preamble and Resolution:—

Whereas, a bill to compel Quakers, Moravians, Menonists and Dunkards, to pay a tax in lieu of doing military duty has just been rejected by this House: And whereas, said bill is accompanied with a Memorial from the Religious Society of Friends, in Guilford county, in which the right to make their Society perform military duty, is denied to the Assembly; and lest a false opinion may thence go abroad,

Be it therefore Resolved, That it is the sense of this House, that they have such right, but that it is inexpedient to exercise it at this time.

The Resolution being read, Mr. Cooper moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived.

Mr. Hellen moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Supreme Court.—Since our last, Licences to practise Law in the County Court have been given to *Edwin S. Smithwick* of Martin county, *William D. Crawford* of Salisbury and *Daniel Coleman* of Cabarrus county; and *Thomas W. Watts* of Martin county, has obtained Superior Court Licence.—*Register.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hayne presented a memorial from the Masters and Commandants of the United States navy, complaining of the impolicy of the laws regulating the pay of the officers of the navy. Mr. Robbins introduced a bill prescribing a mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies arising between States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Messrs. Sanford, Robbins and Woodbury, were appointed members of the Joint Library Committee, on the part of the Senate. A special Committee on Roads and Canals was chosen by ballot.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a number of resolutions were adopted; among others, a resolution offered by Mr. Sprague, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of spirits to the army; and a resolution relative to the appropriation of the produce of sale of lands to the purposes of education, by Mr. Vinton. A resolution offered by Mr. Lawrence, referring it to the Post Office Committee to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath day, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Barnard. Mr. Bartlett offered a resolution for the printing of 4000 additional copies of the Annual Treasury Report; which, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, was laid on the table—Ayes 81, Noes 56. The bill relative to Drawback, ordered to be engrossed on Wednesday, was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Vance, the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army was postponed till Monday. A bill to authorize the President to erect Military Store Houses at New York and New Orleans, was acted on in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. A bill relative to the Northern boundary of Illinois was acted on in Committee, and laid on the table.

DECEMBER 13.—In the Senate, yesterday, a long discussion took place on Mr. Eaton's joint resolution to change the mode of electing the printer of the Senate, so as to make a majority of all the votes given necessary to a choice. Mr. Knight's amendment, providing that before the election proposals should be received by the Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate, for the execution of the printing of Congress, was rejected. An amendment offered by Mr. Chambers, going to annul the joint resolution of 24th May, 1819 was negatived. The original resolution was adopted.

The House of Representatives yesterday ordered the resolutions offered by Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, on the preceding day, relative to the Constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, &c. to be laid on the table. An unsuccessful motion was made by the mover to refer them to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and a motion, with a similar result, was made to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary. Several other resolutions, of no public importance, were submitted and adopted. Afterwards, the House took up the bill relative to the additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States. Some opposition being made to the passage of the bill, a discussion took place, which lasted about an hour, when the question was taken, and the bill was passed, by a large majority.

DECEMBER 17.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Noble introduced two bills for pensioning certain soldiers and widows. Mr. White's resolution referring it to the Committee of the Judiciary to digest and report some improvements in the United States Judiciary system, was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of resolutions were offered yesterday, among which, one by Mr. Hodges, of Massachusetts, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Coffee, was rejected, by a vote of 70 to 47. Several petitions were presented from the North and East, praying for duties on auction sales. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States. Some further discussion took place, which terminated in the order for the engrossment of the bill for a reading this day, by a vote of 117 to 71.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 9. 1828.—The Packet ship Brighton, Capt. Sebor, arrived last evening from London, bringing papers from that place to the 1st of November, and a Portsmouth paper of the 3rd ult.

They contain accounts of the surrender of Varna to the Russians on the 11th of October. Some of the papers attribute the fall of this place to the treachery of certain of the Turkish officers. It appears that the Captain Pacha refused to capitulate on any terms, but Jusseff Pacha, who had been employed with some other Turks in negotiating with Admiral Greig, put themselves under the protection of the Russians on the 10th, and resolved not to return into the fortress. When this resolution was known in the town, the troops that were under the command of Jusseff Pacha immediately laid down their arms and during the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th they came in troops, with their commanders, out of the town to surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the besiegers.

After the garrison had in this manner dissolved itself, the Captain Pacha, who with those that remained faithful to him, had fled into the citadel, requested to be allowed to retire unmolested with 300 men to the corps under Omar Virone. The Emperor granted this, on condition that he should either take the road by way of Pravau or embark for Bourgas. Towards noon deputies came from the town and requested permission to deliver the keys to the Emperor.

There are also accounts of the operations before Shoumla, and in Wallachia.

The papers contain but litte other political intelligence of importance.

It will be seen that there was a further advance in the grain market.

Parliament was further prorogued to the 18th of December.

CAMP BEFORE VARNA, Oct. 11.

"Success has crowned the efforts of the Russian armies under the walls of Varna. This morning this important fortress surrendered at discretion, and our army is now entering the place. This happened in consequence of a universal panic caused by the ardor of a small party of our troops on the night of the 7th of October, which pushed forward into the city. The fright was so great that the enemy began to retreat the same evening, and Jusseff Pacha was the first to order his army to lay down their arms, without capitulation, and surrendered himself and army. The whole garrison followed his example at night, and early the following morning, the Captain Pacha and a small party of his army fled into the citadel, where he was taken prisoner by our troops, who pushed forward through the breaches into the city, with drums beating and colours flying.

"According to the reports of the prisoners, the garrison of Varna amounted to 20,000 men; but to-day there only remained 6000 men. We do not know with certainty the number of prisoners, nor the quantity of trophies, nor ammunition, which has fallen into our hands."

Account of the operations before Shumla, from the 28th of September to the 3d of October.

On the 28th of September, in the morning, the enemy began to fire upon us from the fortress, and the same time his cavalry, in large masses, advanced against the outposts of our left wing. Major General Sysojew, with the reserve of his regiment of Cossacks, met the enemy, and endeavored to draw him towards our redoubts, so as to bring him within the range of our fire. Towards noon, the enemy received reinforcements of cavalry and infantry from the town, but was compelled by the fire of our redoubts to retreat to Shumla. On the succeeding days, we cannonaded each other without any considerable loss on our side.

On the 3d of October the enemy detached a corps of 4.000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, and 14 cannon, on the road to Silistria, to cut off from our camp Major General Nabel, who was advancing with a brigade of Hulans towards Shumla. Adjutant Gen. Orlow therefore was ordered to defeat the enemy's plan, and immediately set out with the first division of chasseurs on horseback, four battalions of infantry, and sixteen cannon, towards the village of Ladvikroi, attacked the enemy, silenced his cannon, and compelled him to retreat. Meantime, Major General Nahal, who was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, had intercepted it, and joined Count Orlow's divison.

Account of the operations in Little Wallachia on the 4th of October.

Lieutenant General Langeron reports as follows; The Seraskier of Widdin, at the head of 26,000 men and 30 cannon, left on the 24th of September the entrenchments at Kalafat. He was already designated beforehard to be Pacha of this town, an appointment of which there has been hitherto no instance in the two principalities.

Having advanced to the village of Boglesta, the Turks began to entrench themselves. Major General Geismar, with a division of 4,200 men, was at a distance of 7 versts; notwithstanding their superior force, General Geismar resolved to anticipate the Turks by a vigorous attack to hinder them from proceeding with their entrenchments. He accordingly attacked them on the 26th of September about noon. An obstinate combat ensued, which continued till nightfall, without any decisive advantage on either side.—The New Russia and Kargopol regiments of Dragoons greatly distinguished themselves on the day, and also the Tamsk regiment of Infantry, which repulsed with considerable loss, the attacks of the Turkish regular infantry.

After this action, General Geismar saw very clearly that he should be attacked again on the following day, and that the enemy, who was so very superior, might easily surround him, or attack him in flank; he therefore resolved to attack him a second time the same night, and executed this resolution with the most brilliant success. After a desperate resistance, the Turkish regular troops were destroyed; the other corps gave way in the greatest confusion; and seized with terror they fled as for Kalifat, were about 10,000 men arrived without arms, which they had thrown away.—The loss of the enemy amounts to some thousands killed, and 600 prisoners. Among the former is the Pacha of Albany. The whole of the enemy's camp fell into our hands, besides 24 pair of colors, 7 cannon, and a great number of horses and wagons, with ammunition and provisions of all kinds. We lost nearly 600 men killed and wounded.

This splendid victory insures tranhility in Little Wallachia, and hinders he execution of the Seraskier's plan to ay waste that province, and cut off its ommunication with the Russian corps estined for its defence. His Majesty has ecompensed Major General Geismar by romoting him to the rank of Lieutenant eneral.

A French and Tuscan party are now n an exploring expedition in Egypt, ith the consent of the Pacha. The two belisks of Cleopatra, erected by King Mœris, in front of the Temple of the Sun, t Heliopolis, have been presented, one o the King of England, and the other to he King of France; but the task of reoval is yet to be performed. They are ased on rose-colored granite. The latral inscriptions were placed on them by esostris.—[*Boston Paper.*

A German Prophet.—In a late advertisement, Dr. Gertanner, of Gottingen, thus rophesies:—"In the nineteenth centuy, the transmutation of metals will be enerally known and practised. Every hemist, and every artist, will make gold; itchen materials will be of silver, and ven gold, which will contribute more han any thing else to prolong life, poioned at present by the oxydes of copper, ead and iron, which we daily swallow th our food."

The New York Morning Courier says:—"When this auspicious period arrives, ve shall work our paper on a golden ress, and dip our goose-quill in inkstands of silver."

[*From the Centreville (Indiana) Times.*]

The Last of the Squirrels.—A gentleman, ow a member of the Legislature, gave me the following information a short time go, on his return from the Indian country. The Squirrels were a branch of the Miamies, and at one time quite a conderable band. But by wars and hardhips, they were reduced to a single man, who lived on the Mississinewa. The Squirrel harbored an unalterable animosity towards a Miami, and used every means to get a fight with him. But finding that out of his power, he presented the Miami a large hunting knife, and ordered him to take his life with it. The Miami took the knife, seemed to reflect a moment, and then plunged it to the handle in the breast of the Squirrel, which had been bared and presented to him. When he was certain the fatal act was completed, he drew the blade from the heart of the Squirrel, who fell back against a tree, and with the most apparent composure, felt his last breath fast approaching. The Squirrel never evinced the least emotion of fear, when the Miami put the deadly weapon to his breast, but with unshrinking firmness seemed to look upon it with pleasure, as an honorable kind of revenge. Such are the ideas of these uncivilized children of nature.

From the (N. Y.) Statesman.

National Finances.—The very able report of the Secretary of the Treasury is given entire in our columns this evening. It is a document of which, in all respects, the country has just reason to be proud. Both in matter and manner its contents will be found highly interesting to our readers. What a sensation must such an exposition of the finances of the United States produce in the luxurious, expensive, and embarrassed governments of Europe, laboring under oppressive systems of taxation, and involved in debts they can never pay! Notwithstanding the most liberal appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, for developing the resources of the country, for extending its foreign relations, for protecting its commerce, for encouraging its manufactures, for rewarding the services of our Revolutionary patriots; in a word, for defraying all the expenses necessary to render our Republic great, powerful, and independent, the national debt has been constantly decreasing, till it is at length reduced to $50,000,000—an amount less than it has been since the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Such is the operation of Republican principles of economy, directed by able and faithful officers. Fortunate indeed shall we be, if Mr. Rush's successor, at the end of the next four years, may be able to present a report equally creditable to himself and satisfactory to the country.

Alexandria, Dec. 11.—We understand that part of the Long Bridge between this place and Washington, fell in yesterday, while a drove of cattle were passing over. Forty were precipitated into the river; fortunately, however, only one was drowned. We have not heard the extent of the damage done to the bridge.

The Hartford (Con.) *Mirror*, of the 8th inst. says there is now to be seen in that town, the head of a Sea Serpent fifteen feet in length, seven feet in width, and said to weigh 1200 lbs. That paper states it to be indeed a curiosity.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in Milledgeville, Geo on the morning of the 11th inst.; its duration was about 5 seconds; it was accompanied by a rumbling noise, resembling distant thunder.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1828.

To the politeness of the Hon. JOHN LONG, Representative in Congress from this District, we are indebted for a copy of the Documents accompanying the President's Message. They are valuable papers, embracing a great variety of information relative to the multiform operations of the General Government; but are too voluminous for a weekly paper.

Bank of the State.—Mr. Fisher has introduced a bill into the House of Commons, to establish a Bank of the State. There seems to be a growing opinion that an institution of this kind will, ere long, be absolutely necessary, to save a large portion of the people from irretrievable ruin, and the State from a partial, if not an entire loss of the large amount of stock which it owns in the existing Banks. Indeed, if this plan, or some other equally or more efficient be not adopted, to ward off the evils which threaten the community, we see no probability of averting a wide-spread and intense distress, which will not be easily, and cannot be patiently borne. The crisis is a fearful, as well as a distressing one; and a solemn duty rests upon the Legislature to afford immediate and effectual relief. This, we conceive, they have it in their power to do, without resorting to stop laws, valuation laws, or any such temporary expedients, the only effect of which will be, to put off a little longer, the evil day:—a Bank of the State, established on a specie basis, it is believed will afford that relief which the exigency of the case requires.

Since the foregoing was written, we have read the bill for the establishment of a Bank of the State; but as we had it in our possession for a few minutes only, we are unable to give the details of it. It proposes, however, to purchase the stock of the present Banks, for which the State is to issue a stock bearing an interest of six per cent. and irredeemable for a certain number of years; and also, to borrow one million of dollars in the northern cities, for which stock is likewise to be issued. To the first part of this plan, there will probably be strong objections; and we very much question its expediency. But as the bill, should it finally succeed, will doubtless undergo various modifications before it becomes a law, the objections which now lie against it, may be removed; though perhaps what are now deemed objections by some, may to many, and possibly to a large portion of the community, be looked upon as constituting the chief merits of the bill.

The amount of the debts due the Banks in this State, it is estimated, is two millions of dollars; and one-tenth is now required to be paid every 90 days. How is this money to be raised? is a question of serious import. And difficult as it is now, it will become more and more so, as the successive instalments are paid in; because while the Banks are thus rapidly calling in their debts, and consequently every 90 days withdrawing from circulation a large amount of money, no new loans are made to supply its place. From this view of the case, it will at once be perceived that relief is necessary to prevent a vast sacrifice of property and the total ruin of thousands; but in what mode it shall be administered, must be left to the wisdom of the Legislature. That that body,—if they can constitutionally and with good faith,—will do something to remove the dark cloud which is now lowering over the community, is earnestly to be hoped.

S. C. Legislature.—The discussion in the House of Representatives of the Tariff question, has resulted in the rejection of the high toned and threatning resolutions introduced by several individuals, and the adoption of a resolution to make "a solemn *Protest* against the unconstitutionality of the system of protective duties," which protest is to be entered on the journals of the Senate of the United States; and also to invite the cooperation of other states in procuring a repeal of the Tariff, and abandonment of the principle. Mr. Wilson has introduced some very intemperate resolutions into the Senate, tending to a direct conflict between that State and the General Government; but we have no idea the Senate will be so infatuated as to adopt them. Those hot-headed zealots in S. Carolina, who are now in such fighting mood, will, we suspect, become quite cool and peaceable after the 4th of March next; for whatever other qualifications may be wanting in the President elect, no one can doubt that he possesses *decision of character*, and that he will enforce the laws of the land; and those hotspurs, who are now so lavish of their threats, will then have as little relish for resistance as the most peaceable man in the country. This Union is too valuable to be put in jeopardy by such characters; and their constituents, we trust, are too intelligent and patriotic to be seduced into a suicidal attempt to separate from the Union. South Carolina has ever been distinguished for her patriotism; and sne will not now forfeit her high character and madly rush into a civil war, for the redress of grievances, which, were they a thousand times greater than they are, would weigh lighter than a feather, when put in the scale against the untold evils of an intestine and servile contest.

The legislature of Ohio, now in session, have elected Judge *Burnet*, a friend to the present Administration, U. S. Senator, in the place of Gen. Harrison. The Jackson candidate was J. W. Campbell.

Messrs. Sloane and Stevenson.—Mr. Sloane, in the last Intelligencer, has come out with a reply to Mr. Stevenson, in which he completely establishes what he affirmed concerning the expressed willingness of the latter to support the Administration, provided its friends would elect him Speaker. Mr. Stevenson has at three several times been charged with making certain declarations—in each case he publicly denied them—and in every instance they have been fully proved on him; and yet he pretends to think himself degraded, by having his "veracity brought in competition" with Mr. Sloane's, which, from the concurrent testimony of friends and enemies, is unimpeached and unimpeachable! Well and appropriately has Mr. Sloane retorted—"That wherever there can be found disinterested gentlemen, equal in number and respectability with those who have certified to the conversations of Mr. Stevenson in the Bank of Virginia and elsewhere, who shall agree in a statement stamping falsehood on my front, then I shall fold my arms, and quietly content myself to wear it there; then, and not till then, will I consider that a compliment is paid me, when I am told that my character for truth and veracity is superior to that of Mr. Andrew Stevenson."

Cobbet.—We do believe, says the Richmond Whig, this man of the greatest mental force that the living age contains. He thus accounts for his having had *time* to write the immense number of volumes which he has poured out for the last 35 or 40 years:

"If such young man wish to know the grand secret relative to the performance of such wondrous labor, it is told to him in a few words:—be abstinent, be sober, go to bed at eight o'clock, and get up at four, the two last being of still more importance than the two former. A full half of all that I have ever written has been written before ten o'clock in the day; so that I have had as much leisure as any man I ever knew any thing of. If young men will but set about the thing in earnest, let them not fear of success: they will soon find that it is disagreeable to sit up, or rise late. Literary coxcombs talk of "consuming the midnight oil." No oil, and a very small portion of candles, have I ever consumed; and I am convinced that no writing is so good as that which comes from under the light of the sun."

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

The writer of the communication signed P. W. and dated Oct, 10 last, begs leave respectfully to present his thanks to you for the very polite manner in which you noticed his communication of that date; and though it "got mislaid among the wilderness of papers with which your office is filled" (Telegraphs, no doubt,) the courtly editorial remarks accompanying its publication make full amends for such delay.

The writer of P. W. utterly denies and disclaims the authorship of the publication in the Journal of your town, which you have been pleased to charge to him in your paper of the 25th Nov. and on which you have remarked, in terms evincive of the state of refinement and morality to which the press has arrived, (your press, at least.) He is, therefore, as well as the individual to whom your remarks were no doubt intended to apply, unfortunately bereaved of all the enviable distinctions which they were intended to confer.

An Editor of such chaste morals such nice and refined feelings, and of such exquisitely tender sensibilities for the feelings and character of men, who, though they may be "bothered with more weighty matters," have given no offence but in support of truth, cannot fail to meet with ample encouragement in a community whose characters may be assimilated to his.

P. W. did not see the remarks in your paper of the 25th Nov. until a day or two past, or they would have been sooner attended to. P. W.

Dec. 18, 1828.

By reference to our Congressional Proceedings, it will be perceived that Mr. Bryan has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making an additional appropriation for the improvement of Ocracock Inlet, in this State. This is as it should be. We hazard nothing in the assertion, that the political and commercial importance of North-Carolina, has been *dammed* by the natural obstructions at the mouths of our Inlets and Rivers. An extensive and fertile country, producing every variety incident to the climate, in abundance, and a hardy and robust yeomanry, have been poorly compensated for their toil and labour, on account of the disadvantages we labour under in quest of a foreign market. We begin to hope for better things.

Newbern Spectator.

A quantity of Iron, (45 tons) intended for the interior of Massachusetts, was recently shipped from New-York to Boston and thence re-shipped to Providence, to go by the canal to Worcester; even this circuitous route produced a saving of $228 on the carriage by land from Boston.

Pins.—It is supposed that fifteen millions of pins are daily manufactured in England. *Lon. paper.*

A new born white female infant, was found on the evening of the 7th inst. about half past 8 o'clock, on one of the stalls of the market in Philadelphia. It was then dead, wrapped up in a piece of flannel, and was yet so warm as to give reason to suppose that it had been smothered a few minutes before.

The Jaculator Fish.—Of all the wonderful contrivances by which the wisdom of the Creator has enabled various animals to procure their necessary food, few, perhaps, are more curious than the following:—The Jaculator fish (*Chalodon rostratum* of Lin.) *shoots* its prey. This singular fish has only been observed in the Chinese Archipelago, where it frequents the rivers and sea shores. Its food consists of flies or beetles, which settle upon the trees and bushes overhanging the water; and to bring these into its own element, and thus within its reach, the Jaculator, after approaching within a convenient distance, and fixing its eyes intently on its destined victim, discharges a drop of water from its mouth with such precision as seldom fails to bring down the object into the water, where it is immediately devoured. The Jaculator can shoot with effect to a distance of four, five, or even six feet It is described as a small fish, about six inches in length.—*Edin. New Phil. Journal*, June, 1828.

Horse-stealing extensively prevails in many parts of the country; and though it cannot be considered an epidemic, yet may valuable animals have been "carried off" by it. *Adv.*

Police.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning, a watchman discovered a light in the Jefferson Insurance Company, at the corner of Chatham and Pearl street. His suspicions were aroused, when he procured asssistance and entered the office through the rear. Two young men about 20 years of age, were found in the office, busily engaged in rummaging the desks, &c. They were immediately secured and brought to the watch-house, and in the morning underwent an examination before the Police Magistrates. They gave their names, James Hardcastle and Wm. Phillips. They were fully committed for trial.

N. Y. Gazette.

A considerable wager was about to be decided between Lord B. and the young Marquis of R. on the respective merits of two young men *in eating*. Lord B's engagement did not suffer him to be present; but he got a friend to attend, for the purpose of seeing that the man he backed had fair play, and of giving his lordship the earliest notice of the result. The contest was arduous, and betting for a long time equal; but at length his Lordship's man took the lead, and seemed so certain of victory that the *commissionaire* despatched a carrier pigeon with the following note:—"My Lord—Lombard street to a China orange. Our man is ahead of the Marquis's a sucking pig and an apple tart. Till they finish, your's, P. R." *English paper.*

Maj. Worth has been discharged, at his own request, from his station at West Point as professor of Mathematics.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, December 18.

Cotton 8 75 a 8 90; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16½; flour 5 a 6½; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7½; molasses 37½ a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar; common, 10½ a 11 prime 11; a 12; salt 90; wheat 1 7½ a 12½, whiskey 30

Columbia, Dec. 16.

Cotton, 8½ a 9 37½ Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½; Flour 5 a 6.

Cheraw, Dec. 17.

Cotton, 8½ a 9; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 80; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4½ a 5; Whiskey, 35 a 37½; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, Dec. 20.—Cotton, 9 a 9½.; flour, 5 50; wheat 1 00.

Charleston, Dec. 13.

Cotton 9½ a 10½; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn 50;—coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 8 a 8½.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ per cent. dis.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 20.

Flour continues to tell at 7 7-8 and $7; few, however, of the holders are willing to sell at these prices, preferring to wait for the next accounts from England, when we trust better prices will be obtained.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 18.

The advices from Liverpool to the 8th November, received yesterday, caused an immediate enhancement of the prices of Flour and Grain in this market. About 1000 barrels of Wharf Flour were sold at $8, interest added.—Several parcels of Howard street were sold yesterday morning at $8, cash, and in one or two instances, on short credit; but as the day advanced, some of the holders refused to sell at that price. The wagon price ranged from $7 75 to $7 87 1-2 per barrel.

A parcel of red Wheat was sold yesterday at $1 62 per bushel; and a smaller parcel, of same description, at $1 70. Sales of new Corn were made at 46 a 47 cents, and old at 47 a 48 cents. Sales of Whiskey in hhds. in small lots, at 28 cents per gallon.

RICHMOND, (VA.) DEC. 19.

Tobacco.—About 40 hhds. were inspected yesterday and the day before. Extreme prices of new tobacco at auction—at Shockœ, passed $3 20 to $5 90; at Seabrooks, 1 hhd. at $6, 1 at $6 50, refused at $2 40 to $5.

A hogshead of Tobacco that sold in Petersburg on the 6th inst. for $5 per hundred, was brought to this city and re-sold on the 8th inst. for $6 50 a hundred. As nothing occurred to affect the market, such a fact is worth noticing.

Wheat and *Flour* remain without alteration—the little of the former that is brought to market is readily taken by the millers at $1 50 per bushel for good merchantable red. For Flour, $7 25 to $7 50 is offered—$8 to $9 asked—no sales of consequence. 40,000 barrels in store waiting higher prices.

Cotton—So much neglected here formerly, now ranks as one of our staples, and has become an article of much interest to our merchants. All that the planters bring to this city is immediately bought up, at prices certainly as high, we believe higher than is given in any market between Charleston and New York. It now commands 9½ to 10½ cents, according to quality, and is in good demand. Planters will advance their own interest by bringing their cotton to this market. They will find no difficulty in getting purchasers, and good prices in *good money*.

Examination.

THE Examination of the students in Lexington Academy will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 31st December. Parents and friends to literature are requested to attend. ABSALOM K. BARR.

December 18, 1828.—2t13p.

Notice,

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Bricklaying Painting, &c.

December 15, 1828.—12tf.

Negro Hiring.

THE subscriber will hire, on the first of January next, 60 or 70 Negroes, Men, Women and Boys. Those wishing to hire, will apply to him at his own house. S. L. FERRAND.

Dec. 17, 1828.—2t13.

NEGROES for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of January next, 12 or 15 likely NEGROES, men, women, and children. E. M. KELLY.

December 19, 1828.—2t12p.

Thos. Grier, senr's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thos. Grier, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who fail to attend to this notice, will find their accounts put in suit, as further indulgence cannot be granted.

THOS. J. GRIER,
ANDREW GRIER,
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

Mecklenburg, Dec. 4, 1828.—4t13.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Athenaeum.

SONG.

The pints and the pistols, the pike-staves and pottles,
The trooper's fierce shout, and the toper's bold song;
O! theirs is such friendship that battles and bottles,
When going together, can never go wrong.

The wine of the vintner, the blood of the round-head,
The cavalier taps them with equal delight;
And we are the boys, for whom always abounded
Good caskes for the table, good casques for the fight.

Then thus do we drink to the flag and the flagon,
The two stoutest allies the world ever saw;
For war without wine would so wearily drag on,
That none but a blockhead the bilbo would draw.

The can and the cannon sure never can bicker,
Full quarts and free quarters shall still be our cry;
One hand draws the blade, and the other the liquor,
And grapeshot is the best of all shot—when we're dry.

Drink sack, and sack cities—whet swords, and wet gullets,
Nor blush, jolly boys, when we make it our boast,
That, friends as we are both to bowls and to bullets,
We're not always fond of the charge of the host.

Who like not both swilling and killing are asses,
For Bacchus was surely the brother of Mars;
So shrink not to charge to the muzzles your glasses,
And fire off a salvo for wine-cups and wars.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the London Weekly Review.

LOVE AND MAMMON.

I was in company the other evening with the master of an African trader. He was a communicative man, and related several interesting anecdotes. The following particularly struck me. I will not pretend to describe the localities, but merely attempt an outline of the story. The captain had for several years traded to Sierra Leone and the coast adjacent, for gold-dust, ivory, &c.; and about six years since, in an outward voyage, he had called at Sierra Leone, had disposed of a part of his cargo at that colony, and from thence had sailed to another part of the coast, for the purpose of traffic with the natives. In a considerable village, with the inhabitants of which he had previously dealt, he encountered a young Englishman. When he questioned him as to the chance that had thrown him upon that shore, and his motives for remaining among the savages, he gave some slight evasive answers, and the captain from thence considered it probable that he was a seaman who had committed some depredation, and had fled from his ship; he was a well-looking, intelligent man, and had received some education. He stated his name to be William Smith. He had taken to wife an only daughter of one of the chiefs, a mild, interesting girl, and for a negress, pretty. Before the captain's next voyage she had become the mother of a fine little boy, who bore no resemblance to her, except that its skin was dark; its features and air were decidedly European. At that period, the young Englishman tendered a considerable quantity of gold-dust, for which he demanded either specie, or something of intrinsic value, the gaudy trifles for which the natives would have bartered it being of no importance in his eyes; and the captain was compelled to accede to his terms. Next voyage his demand was different; he required for the gold he presented to the captain a cabin passage to England for himself and his little son.

"What will you do with your wife?" asked the captain; "Leave her behind," was the reply; "what could I do with such a wife in England? I cannot possibly have a better opportunity for escape than the present; a fortnight ago she gave birth to a child, that has since died, and as she is still confined to her hut, I can make preparations without exciting her jealous curiosity." The captain felt the truth of his remark; the agreement was made, and Smith desired that four men should be sent after nightfall to a retired spot he named, for the purpose of conveying his chest on board, which the captain was firmly persuaded contained something more valuable than clothes or books. When every thing was arranged for their departure, one of the sailors contrived to get the child on board without observation, and Smith, disguised in a sailor's jacket and trowsers, was equally fortunate. It was evening—the breeze arose, the sails were spread, and the vessel receded from the land. They had not proceded far, and there was still sufficient light to distinguish objects, when some of the men observed a figure spring from the shore they had left into the sea, and swim in the direction they were sailing. Presently, as the figure gained upon them, they heard wild shrieks and deep lamentations; which the captain discovered, by a hasty exclamation that escaped from Smith, who was then on deck, to proceed from his wife. The wailings of agony became more distinct as the poor creature, with incredible swiftness, followed them; but still as the vessel kept sailing on, there seemed little chance of her reaching it. For an instant the wailings would cease, and all would be silent; again the piercing shrieks and heart-rending exclamations would smite the ear, and touch even the hardest heart. The captain, from being accustomed to the language, could distinguish that she reproached her husband, and called vehemently for her child, by every expression of maternal affection. The captain turned to Smith, and asked if he should send off the boat and bring her on board; Smith answered with an impatient negative, and went below. The captain stood gazing a few minutes after Smith had left him, irresolute how to act; one instant he resolved she should come on board, and the next he considered that if Smith abandoned her, as it appeared probable he would, how should he provide for the wretched womna in England. As he stood thus considering, the voice grew fainter, there was no intermission of the cries, but it was now only a murmuring sound, that was borne upon the breeze. The captain's resolution was fixed, his orders were given, and the next moment the boat was lowered, but it was too late, suddenly the murmuring sound was hushed, and nothing was presented to the seaman's view but the motion of the restless waves.

It is not a month, continued the captain, since I met Smith in Finsbury square: I immediately recognised him, but passed without speaking; he had a lady on his arm, whom I had before seen, she is the daughter of———but no matter, perhaps it would be as well not to mention the name. However, her father is highly respectable, and I dare say has been imposed upon by some false story. I have since heard that he has been married to the young lady about three months, and that he has been some time a partner in a respectable house in the city; so there is no doubt but my conjectures were correct, that the chest contained something of value.

C. O'N.

The Wandered Wean.—A singular and interesting occurrence took place in Queen street, last week. A repectable woman who resides there, having left her child, an infant two years of age, to play about the door till she attended to some household duties, went, when she was disngeaged, to look for her charge. The urchin could barely crawl, and she expected to find him at the door cheek. There, however, it was not, and the mother, in considerable alarm, called on several neighbours, to inquire if they had seen the child. No one had seen it; and, as a considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless enquiries, the anxiety and fears of the poor woman became proportionally augmented. Parents can only judge of her feelings, when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbours kindly assisted in making strict inquisition in every well, pig-stye, hen-roost, or out-of-the way corner, for the wandered wean. He was, however, no where to be found: and as a last recourse, they then resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In the mean time the mother, in a state bordering on distraction, went into her own house to rummage again every hole and bunker, bed and cupboard. While thus employed, one of the sympathising friends happened to cast her eyes to a neighbouring house, and there, with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with its state of exaltation. A lady endeavoured to induce the ambitious mite to come down; but no, it shook its head, and sat fast. She then tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her head became giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing the object. The mother by this time was informed that her child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of a three story house, and within four steps saw her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps, the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps, and straddling cross the topmast bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her fears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burthen in safety, shedding tears of gratitude, and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that Providence which had so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.

Paisley Adv.

From the Phil. Saturday Bulletin.

THE EXPRESS.

During that disastrous period of the Revolution which succeeded the defeat of Washington at the Brandywine, and his subsequent repulse at Germantown, the excitement of the public mind was deep and anxious, and the spirits of the whole nation seemed depressed and paralised by the overthrow of their sagacious leader in two successive battles. The public expectation was on tiptoe for every breath of news, in hopes that it might bring accounts of some achievements which would wipe away the stain of Brandywine and Germantown, or lest it should inform them of some equally disastrous battle. Towards the close of a wet uncomfortable day, a week or two after the defeat at Germantown, a horseman, heavily armed and clad in a thick overcoat, which was nearly covered with mud, was observed to ride up from the river, through the main street of Easton. He stopped at the first tavern in sight, and enquired for the commanding officer of the station. It was presently noised through the town that an express had arrived, and the citizens flocked in crowds to the house of the commandant, to learn the news. The stranger quickly informed him that he carried an express of great importance, and that he must be furnished with guides, to conduct him to the camp of Washington. Two trusty men were forthwith selected and just at candle light the three started for Whitemarsh, whither Washington had retreated, after his unfortunate attack upon the enemy at Germantown. Pursuing an unfrequented path, they were descending a little eminence which overlooked the encampment, just as the sun rose, after a wet and fatiguing ride during the whole night.

As their jaded horses slowly descended the eminence, the bearer of the express, and his companions, could observe the line of centries pacing to and from upon the wet grass, some distance fro the tents, and a few officers and soldiers performing their morning ablutions. Three horsemen of their mysterious character, was an unusual sight at Whitemarsh, and officers and men regarded them with fixed and anxious attention. The fact of their approach was passed into the tents, and a crowd of officers and soldiers soon appeared, and intently watched their designs.—As they neared the centries, they dropped their muskets to a charge and bade them halt. An officer approaching the group at this moment, was told by one of the guides in a loud voice, that they had an express for General Washington, upon which they were instantly allowed to pass. Their business reaching the ears of the troops, an immense crowd was soon collected round them, so great as to prevent their proceeding only at a very slow pace. The impatience of the troops to hear the news could not be restrained, and they called loudly to be informed. An officer approached one of the guides, and putting his hand to his mouth, begged him for heaven's sake, just to tell him whether it was good or bad. The guide, who was himself ignorant of the news he was carrying, but ashamed to let others know it, put his finger beside his nose with a most important manner, and gave the officer a significant shake of the head, by way of reply, and which might be safely interpreted either way. He chose to receive it it as favorable; and pulling off his hat, gave three hearty cheers, which the surrounding troops immediately joined with laudable good humour—not one of them knowing what he was cheering about. The noise reaching the ears of those in the tents, they too gave three cheers, although no wht wiser than the others; and immediately joined the formidable cavalcade.

While the express and his guides were advancing, the aforementioned officer hastened across the fields to apprise Washington that an express was near at hand. When the concourse reached his lodgings, the multitude, dying with impatience to have their curiosity gratified, in their eagerness, tore the three men from their horses, and bore them upon their shoulders up the steps of the house where Washington was quartered. At that instant the commander in chief appeared from the far end of the entry, and beckoned them in. They entered a spacious room, in which was a large table, covered with smoking dishes, and to which Washington, with all his staff, was about sitting down to breakfast. The door was instantly shut, and the bearer stepped forward to General Washington, informed him that he bore important despatches, and opening his coat, pointed to the left lapel, in which he stated they were concealed. Instantly a dozen knives were in operation, and in a few moments the despatches were exhibited—leaving the poor bearer with a ruined coat upon his back.

A stillness, unbroken but by the half suppressed breathings of the spectators, succeeded. Washington seated himself at the head of the table, unfolded the mysterious document and perused it silenly. Not a musele of his noble features moved—but his eye was seen to lighten up a little. Around him sat the flower of the army—Knox, Pulaski and Green, with Hamilton, his first aid-de-camp, on the right hand. While the General read the paper, the impatience of his officers, burning to be gratified, was with the atmost difficulty restrained; yet a solemn and death like silence reigned within the room. At the window might be seen the equally impatient troops endeavoring to catch some certain signal from the group within. When Washington had finished, he turned to Hamilton and desired him to read the document aloud.—Hamilton began with a voice already thick with joy—for his quick eye in an instant had caught the contents of the paper. But he began. It was the official report from Gates informing of the capture of Burgoyne's army!

When Hamilton had read merely enough to inform the company, the whole staff rose from the table with tears in their eyes, and in the presence of their dignified commander, gave three hearty cheers. Washington, in a voice made indistinct and tremulous with joy, commanded them to order, which, with extreme difficulty, he succeeded in restoring. He then requested Hamilton to read the whole.—When he had done so, the officers again rose, and in the excess of their delight upset the table, stamped upon the dishes and the untasted meats, and in spite of Washington's repeated calls to order, broke the breakfast table and its burthen to atoms.

Unable to restore silence, or careless to repress the honesty of joy among his friends, the General retired with Hamilton to another room to issue new instructions suitable to the emergency. Meanwhile, the assembled multitude at the windows, the unsatisfied spectators of these extravagant demonstrations of joy, still ignorant of the cause, renewed their shoutings, and the air rang with acclamations of 5000 veterans, not a man of them knowing what he was shouting for!

When the uproar had in a degree subsided, Washington returned to great a secon time the bearers of these welcome tidings. Addressing them with the kindest language, he told them they must be wet and hungry, from travelling all night and that whatever they might wish should be set before them. One of them, an honest German, proud of the attention shown him by that noble man, replied, with his amsa-kinmbo, and with quite a consequential air, as if the fate of the nation depended upon what he had for breakfast, "Why, please your excellency, I'll have some ham an I eggs!" and accordingly ham and eggs were given to him. A suitable reward was given to the guides, one of whom boasted, as he told the story with tears in his eyes four years ago, that for that night's service he received five pounds in hard money.

The news was soon communicated to the neighboring detachments, who were quartered in the vicinity, and orders were given to stop all stragglers going into the enemy, who had then possession of Philadelphia. Accordingly an old woman dresssed as a market woman and bearing some panniers on her horse, was stopped the same day by Captan Crag, at Moretown, a few miles from the city, and examined. On taking off the bonnet, to which she made a stout resistance, a bundle was discovered in her hair. It proved to be official despatches from Burgoyne to General Howe informing him of his disastrous capture. They had been brought as far as Basking ridge, in Jersey by express, but fearful of detection if attempted to be delivered by a man, were there entrusted to a female disguised as a market woman. The heroine was immediately remounted on her horse with uncomfortable quickness, and started off for Philadelphia with this satisfactory ejaculation, "That if she had *such* news to take to General Howe, she might be off with them as soon as she pleased."

M.

OLDEN TIME—IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In 1627, there were but 37 ploughs in all Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all the planters. From the annals of Salem it appears, in that year, it was agreed by the town to grant Richardson Hutchinson 20 acres of land in addition to his share on condition "he set up plovghing."

1630. A sumptuary act of the General Court prohibited short sleeves, and required the garment to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrist, and required reformation "in immoderate great breeches, knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands and tayles, silk rases, double cuffs and ruffs."

1639. "For preventing the miscarriage of letters, it is ordered that notice be given, that Richard Fairbank's his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters, which are brought from beyond the sea or are to be sent thither, are to be brought unto him and he is allowed for every such letter 1*d.* and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind, provided that no man shall be obliged so bring his letters thither unless he please."

1647. The Court order, that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without consent of her parents, or in case of their absence, of the *County Court*, he shall be fined £4 for the first offence, £10 for the second and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanly was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter without the consent of her parents, convicted and fined £5: fees 2*s.* 6*d.* Three married women were fined 5*s.* each for *scolding*.

1653. Jonas Fairbanks was tried for wearing *great boots*, but was acquitted.

National Ægis.

Rand's Solar Microscope.—We yesterday witnessed the dying agonies of a bed-bug, about the size of a whale, with the satisfactory reflection that there was one bed bug less in the world. He struggled long and manly before he gave up the ghost, his heart beat most violently, and the blood which he had extracted the previous night from some unconscious sleeper, boiled fiercely in his veins. How a man can sleep with such a monster clinging to his cheek, passes our comprehension. One of his very claws has the size and consistency of a pickaxe.

Mr. Rand exhibited, amongst a variety of things, an atom of fine cambric linen, every interstice of which was wide enough for the devil in Der Freischutz to drive through, car, horses, and all. The eye of a fine cambric needle was next exhibited, through which an alderman might jump without scratching his sides on the rough and sharp projections of the steel.

We also saw what we must call a *nit's papa*, what the French call a *pou*, and the Latins call a *pediculous*. It is a horrible animal, by no means of a sensitive nature, as it manifested a most contemptuous indifference to the executions of the large assembly before which it had the honor to appear.

N. Y. Courier.

Internal Improvement.—The immense advantages exhibiting themselves every day in every section of the country, by the construction of canals and the adoption of the system of internal improvement, are really wonderful. Who could have predicted twenty years ago, for instance, that the productions of Michigan would have reached an interior town in the state of Massachusetts, a distance of almost *nine hundred miles*, by interior navigation? Yet such has been the case. A quantity of cherry plank and joist was landed at the town of Worcester, (Mass.) on the 17th instant from the canal boat Providence. The wood was in Michigan or Ohio at the head of Lake Erie, whence it was shipped down the Lake to Buffalo; thence to Providence, by sloop navigation, and from Providence to Worcester, by the Blackstone canal. The whole distance is about 900 miles; 400 of which is by artificial navigation. Such are the effects of that enterprise to which the spirit and operation of our free institutions prompt us.

Dem. Press.